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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era,
HONORARY V. PRINCIPLE.

BY MARY IRVING.

CHAPTER I.

It was a glorious evening of April. The sun
was just dipping into the crimson wavelets of
small tributary of the Mississippi, a jaded
horse, which had been very reluctantly and
very forcibly urged up the river-side for hours,
stopped at a sudden twitch of his rider's check-
reins.

"The place!" the young horseman exclaim-
ed in an undertone of delight, mingled with sur-
prise. He evidently shared none of the fati-
gues which had afflicted upon his horse. There
was a flash of impatience in his eye, and a
quick compression of his lips, as he threw him-
self from the saddle, and, drawing the rein over
his left arm, stepped toward a large, white, and
muted gate which obstructed his entrance upon a
wide, winding avenue of catalpa and chin-
quapin. But before he had succeeded in opening
it, a woolly-headed specimen of humanity scram-
bled up the long grass and flung himself upon
the gate, first upon four feet, and then upon two,
with the exclamation—

"Lawks, massa—didn't know it was
you!"

The gate flew open with a flourish, under
the auspices of the faithful guardian, who
had been indulging himself with a stroll in
the land of dreams. The stranger cast a curi-
ous glance on his rugged blouse, rolling eyes,
glittering teeth, and remounting his horse, he
went briskly up the gravelled path. As he
came within the glimmering of white walls, he
checked his steed's pace involuntarily, with a
sudden convulsive bound in the region of the
heart.

"Will she be here?" was a thought not
shaped into words, as he nearly drove his
horse's head against another gate, half buried
in drooping foliage, which a small snuffling
mule, in whose nostrils a gleam of mischief
hastened to set open for him.

"Thank you, my good fellow," observed the
rider, as the boy, having shut the gate by a
dexterous swing of the arm, jumped with alac-
rity to his bridle and whistled him toward
the house, now in full view. "Your master's
family—are they all at home, and all well?"

"Mass' Leroy, if you mean, sir—have
gone off on a lecturing tour, with Miss
and Mrs. Lundy, as he added, with the
slightest of an eye, as he rolled it up, to
observe the effect of this last clause upon his lis-
tner. It seemed to please him hugely; for he
rolled his tongue, and in an instant more, a fresh
straightened himself up, and called out, with
great pomposity, to a troop who were sunning
under a large peach tree at one side—

"You Tim! You Tim! you peckers up quicker,
and tend here to the gentleman's horse, as
the bipeds thus addressed scrambled to their
bare feet, shook their shoulders and ears, and
coming forward, took each a side of the foam-
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"Lor! what's the differ!" exclaimed the
blue-turbaned dame, marching off with her
tub, in offended dignity.

"I say!" spoke another of the house ser-
vants, several of whom had joined the debating
group at the door, "I'd like to tell you, Miss
Gussie, most likely!"

"I spec!" laconically replied the oak-perch-
ed Vie, who, in his white apron and air of
wise wisdom, bore no slight resemblance
to the white owl in the branches, in the
deepening twilight.

"Glad she ain't my missis, no-how," he ad-
ded, twisting the twig of a spice tree in his teeth.
"None of your 'tobacco' for this child!"

"I'd like it she was my missis," said Tim.
"I'd like it she'd show me the up country
trot!"

"With she was mine, I'd be bound," said old
Kitty, black-chambermaid, settling her
scarf heavily upon the horse-block. "Such a far-
spoken little lady as she allers was, and allers
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was no bigger nor a piousness, when Mass'
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It's the place for the piousness, and his lip to
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to come nigh it in them parts nor in these!"

"Such as makes up to quality ladies, most
gaily stays on," observed old Kitty, in her
grum murmuring.

The harmony into which the gang of dis-
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apparition of the very gentleman in ques-
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Chinese screen, divided the front lawn
from the side yard, almost into their midst.
There was a sudden scattering of all but the
white owl, who sat still on his perch, solemnly
winking up at the gathering stars. Lester look-
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Henry Lester had been a New England boy,
born among the hills, and nurtured in the
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young, leaving Henry and an infant sister, the
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ambition into his kindling spirit, and roused
him to persevering and successful effort. Never
did a mother's heart beat higher than her's
on the day when, in a crowded hall, he stood
before the college, and in his native State,
the victor of his class.

There was another heart in that throng, too,
that thrilled more quickly at that sight; and
there was another, fainter, younger face, screen-
ed rather than hidden by a fall of white gar-
ments, on which the eye of the young orator
rested before it sought even his mother's.

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through the noon hours, I suppose, as a com-
pensation. But this is fair-land!" he exclaim-
ed, suddenly checking his steps, and folding
his arms to gaze about him. It was a wilder-
ness of bloom and beauty in which the eye was
lost. Here and there a granitum or cactus,
more magnificent than its fellows, asserted its
distinct individuality. Roses and jessamines
encircled the garden, and intertwined all the
walks, like threads of crimson and silver light.
A solemnly towering also, which kept guard
upon a mound in the centre, was strewn with
the scarlet blossoms of an overhanging pome-
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tations of republicanism, whether civil, political, educational, or religious:

Mr. DAVIS: I have your favor of the 27th instant, accompanied by several beautiful specimens of drawing and mapping executed by scholars in the city of New York, for which I beg leave to return you my sincere thanks. These specimens have been admitted by all to whom they have been shown; and I shall feel proud to exhibit them to all who may visit the White House, as evidences of the genius and talent of their authors and the high standing of scholars in the city of my native State. I would speak of the productions separately, but they are all so well executed that I feel that any comparison would be invidious.

I am your obedient servant,

MILLARD FILMORE.

Joseph Holbrook, Esq., Washington City.

The feature of official influence especially favorable for the "DEMOCRACY OF SCIENCE" is in the endless forms in which that influence may be exerted. The President of the United States and the Governors of the several States, by a simple recommendation of measures to make stronger and stronger the common foundation on which rest our institutions and our liberties, may do more to influence the popular mind, and peculiarly fitted to the places they fill.

Law makers—composing our National and State Legislatures—not only by laws aiming directly at the influence and promotion of virtue, but by numerous and numerous incidental opportunities, can scatter as widely and as equally as the dew of Heaven, the seeds of "SCIENCE, TRUTH, AND MORALS." Already very many members of Congress have taken many initiatory and effective steps for developing and applying the mineral and other natural resources of our country, combining personal benefit and public good. The same has been taken by all, and extended by all, as pleasure, policy, and obligation, must unite in recommending, would soon place at every man's door the seeds of science, to be scattered and made productive by his own hands, and by the young hands under his direction, giving to every farmer, and to farmer's sons, and daughters too, a knowledge of the character and capabilities of his own fields.

The three thousand judges in our land—more likely five thousand—have opportunities peculiar to the places they fill, for promoting the "DEMOCRACY OF SCIENCE." A circuit judge of the courts of Tennessee remarked, "I shall gladly use all my influence upon the bench in the social circle, and through the public journals, in aid of such a cause"—virtually the prevention of crime as a substitute for the punishment of criminals. The same resolution carried out by every judge in our land would at least render less crowded our jails, penitentiaries, and especially "houses of refuge for juvenile delinquents." The adage "PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE" can in no possible case have so much force as in the case of certain measures for avoiding the necessity of houses of refuge. They are frowning, condemning witnesses of rotten school systems, and withering reproaches for parental neglect.

The secretaries, superintendents, clerks, and other functionaries—the very lowest connected with the several "DEPARTMENTS" of our Government—in many cases have, in all cases may use the influence and the offices of the offices they fill, for securing the foundation of offices, institutions, liberties, and numerous blessings, extended by a well-administered Government to all its citizens. Each, in his own way, and for his own special benefit, may aid in the diffusion of knowledge, in the safe and sure, a foundation for all our institutions in the "DEMOCRACY OF SCIENCE."

A TRIP TO THE NORTHWEST.

The Pittsburgh Convention—Its Aspects—Its Influence on the Northwest—Prospects of the Campaign, &c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era:

On the 8th of August last I left Baltimore, as a delegate from Maryland to the National Convention of the Free Democracy at Pittsburgh, and returned on the 1st of September, making an absence of between six and seven weeks in all. It was my intention to have written frequently to the Era, as has been my habit heretofore, as one of its accredited correspondents; but the noise and confusion of travel, the want of fidelity for any considerable length of time, at any one place, I would add, somewhat of a reluctance to speak frequently of myself, if I did not fear of being even suspected of letting my modesty unduly interfere with my usefulness—no number of reasons to be engaged in advocating the right, as I was—conspired to prevent the carrying out that intention.

I now propose to take a rapid glance over the field of my observation, under the impression, which has remained upon my mind ever since I came home, that I can, perhaps, afford some encouraging data to the friends of Progress in general, and of the Free Democracy in particular.

First, then, of the Convention. I reached Pittsburgh on the evening of the 8th, by the Baltimore and Susquehanna and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, which constitute a continuous and expeditious route, only laying over a few hours of the night at that delightful and comfortable Western resort, the Mountain House. Already I found collected at Pittsburgh a considerable number of delegates, who were busy in private council, as earnest men, devoted to the best interests of a great common cause, and every steplike and rail-car added to the number, until the hour for assembling the great convocation of freedom. I will not take up your space, at this late date, in any estimate of the number present. Suffice it to say, that the multitude exceeded my anticipations, as did also the spirit, the gloriously hopeful and efficient spirit, of the occasion. Surrounded, as I had been for many long months, by Hunker and pro-slavery influences, with only such refracted light, when not wholly withheld, as the papers in this region are in the habit of giving from the fields of the free States, and with the dimming words of discouragement—"Oh! it is no use, no use to attempt to reorganize the broken forces of your party"—constantly in my isolated ears, it was unnatural in me not to expect much of our Convention? Imagine my agreeable surprise, as you perhaps may remember, at the number of others gave you of the reanimating scene; and I regretted that you could not have been present to add to its interest, while drinking in, as I know you would have done, the rare pleasures of the occasion. But this much I feel that I ought to say: that whether considered with reference to the surface of the country represented, the regularity of delegation, the parties and sections represented, the talent of the delegated agents, the harmony of the body, which I had an opportunity to contrast, as an eye-witness, with the discord of the two Baltimore Conventions, and the moral influence reciprocally exercised in the Convention, and diffused upon the mass in attendance, whether foreign or local, it was a most triumphant vindication of the deathless Antislavery sentiment of the people, against the "predictions of evil" to whom I had been more or less induced to give ear, and whose wishes so woefully disappointed thereby, were doubtless "father to their thoughts!" I went to the Convention greatly discouraged by the disaffection of John Van Buren, with whom I frequently met, en route, in 1848, and David Wilcox, Preston King, and others, whom I had watched in Congress and elsewhere so encouragingly, not to name that other "fallen spirit," Henry B. Stanton; but I left it full of hope and joy, feeling that there was cheering truthfulness in the good old maxim, that "all is not lost that is in danger!" I left it a wiser, if not a better man—certainly a more hopeful one, because I felt the better prepared to endure the conflict for the Right in the midst of the wrong, here at home, on my return. In this latter respect there was one feature of the Convention, which I have neglected to notice by leaving it for the climax of the above catalogue of good results, whereof I desired to speak. I refer to the large increase in the number of slaveholding States represented, over those represented at the Buffalo Convention, as also in the number of Southern delegates. Our strength was fully doubled! Was there no sign of hope and progress in this fact? I feel that there was.

Next let us see whether the influence upon the minds of my co-laborers in the great Northwest, where I have been, was different in nature. I will now hurriedly trace my route in this direction. From Pittsburgh I went to Cleveland, (La Belle, Cleveland?) by the safe and attractive, as well as a speedy, route of the

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, stopping a couple of days at that glorious little center of Anti-Slavery agitation, Salem, Ohio, where I spoke to a people so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Anti-Slavery doctrines, that I felt as if I were addressing a model to sell; and one carrying address to a model to sell; and, under the stress of an unauthorized announcement of my name for a "ratification meeting" in that Hunker crowd's nest, and the importing assurance that there was a special up-hill work to be done there, as 4 certainly expected it to be, though I have no reason to regret the undertaking.

I reached Cleveland on the 16th. The friends and held their ratification meeting previously to my arrival. I tarried several days in Cleveland and their neighborhood, most pleasantly, meeting many kind friends. I looked in upon the ratification county convention at Ravenna, where the old Anti-Slavery stand-by, Joshua R. Giddings, and Judge Bissell, an earnest, able man, were the announced speakers, with Messrs. Vaughan and Paine, of Cleveland, and others, to help in managing the crowd in attendance; and I then returned to Cleveland, where I had a special meeting with the numerous, intelligent, and well-to-do colored citizens of the place in the True Wesleyan Church; and also a meeting with the white citizens in the public square, on their actual relation to the unpaid labor and caste influences of slavery, finding, meanwhile, a most delightful home at the New England Hotel, as anybody who puts himself under the management of courteous and kind as P. Ross, the superintendent, and Theodore Ross, the clerk, of that establishment, will consider it. I dismiss Cleveland and its neighborhood of the Great Western Reserve by Congress has taken the whole region is filled with enthusiasm for Free-Soilism. I met Mr. Hale at Cleveland, on my return. He was evidently carrying the popular heart by storm.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1852.

CAMPAIGN GLIMES.

At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, and hoping to enlarge still more rapidly the circle of anti-slavery readers, and that they may be kept fully advised of the political doings during the present campaign, we have concluded to offer the Era to clubs for four months, which will embrace the whole period of the campaign, and the time during which official results will be made public, on the following terms:

Ten copies will be sent from the 1st of September to the 1st of January, for Five Dollars—the person making up the club being entitled to an extra copy.

"CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS."

The new postage law having gone into effect on the 1st instant, the Independent Democratic Association can now send the Documents published by them through the mails at a small cost, if prepaid. Unavoidable delay has resulted in sending many Documents on order, on account of the enormous delay in sending them through the mail, and there being no member of Congress here to frank them. Documents which may be ordered hereafter will be sent promptly, and it will be advisable for those ordering to have the postage prepaid, as by this means a large proportion of the documents will be saved. Persons sending orders should indicate how they wish them sent—whether by mail or express.

A NEW DOCUMENT FOR THE CANVASS has been published, for which orders are solicited. It will contain the Fugitive Slave Law, the Record of the Votes of Mr. Pierce, the Letters of Acceptance of the Presidential Candidates, and the Platforms of the three Parties. Price, including postage, \$1.50 per hundred.

GIDDINGS'S SPEECH ON THE PLATFORMS—price, including postage, 75 cents per hundred.

TOUSSAINT'S SPEECH—price 75 cents per hundred, including postage.

HON. HORACE MANN'S SPEECH—price, including postage, \$2 per hundred.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER'S SPEECH ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW—price, including postage, \$3.20 per hundred.

The Speeches of Mr. Sumner and Mr. Mann being more than sixteen octavo pages, a higher rate of postage is charged on them than on the others.

Some one sent us a \$5 bill, A. No. 668, on Cumberland Savings Bank, Md., for Documents. Said note is pronounced a counterfeit. The person who sent it doubtless supposed it to be good. He is requested to forward a good note in its place.

Now is the time to circulate the Documents. Send on your orders.

A. M. GANGEWER, Secretary.

Box 195, Washington, D. C.

MR. CHASE, we are glad to see by your exchange, has taken the field, advocating the nomination of Hale and Julian. Some doubting people predicted, when Mr. Chase, for reasons which appeared to him sufficient, supported Governor Wood, a year ago, that he had sacrificed his independent position, and was committed to the nominations and platform of the National Democratic Party, whatever they might be. We defended our friend, said he was just as true and independent as ever, and would be found in 1852 with his harness on, just as in 1848. Whose prediction has been verified? Mr. Chase is at once a man of principle and a man of policy; he aims always to do something, and will consult expediency just so far as he can without a sacrifice of principle: at that point he is immovable.

MR. GIDDINGS.—In forming the new districts of Ohio, that of Mr. Giddings was so arranged as to throw some obstacles in the way of his re-election. We see that his enemies are not idle, but are leaving no stone unturned to overthrow him. Dr. Wood, of Trumbull county, has been nominated by the Democrats as their candidate, and Mr. Newton by the Whigs. Mr. Newton, at the late session of Congress, was somewhat uncertain as to his course after the nomination of General Scott; but, as appears by the report of a colloquy between himself and a brother member, towards the close of the session, at last decided not to support General Scott. This decision he has since reversed; and for this, and because he has hitherto acted as an Anti-Slavery member, we presume he received the Whig nomination. We regret that he has suffered his name to be used in opposition to a man with whom he has so long co-operated, and on whom the hatred of Pro-Slavery men is concentrated.

MR. HALE IN OHIO.—From the reports on our exchanges, we learn that Mr. Hale is arousing a great deal of enthusiasm in Ohio. In strong Democratic districts he has been warmly welcomed, and his appeals have not been in vain. A correspondent of the Cleveland True Democrat, writing from Mt. Glead, Morrow county, says:

"Hundreds will vote for Free Soil for the first time here, this fall. Do not be surprised should we even carry Morrow county. Men that we should never suspect, are calling upon us for documents, and telling us to 'be sure and send us Free Democratic tickets!'"

On his way to Mt. Glead, he staid one night at a little village called Cheterville, which he never cast more than half a dozen votes for, but the people no longer heard he was there, than several hundreds of them. The result was, that next morning a large delegation, with a band of music and all the boys of the town, turned out to escort him on his way, hur-

ring for Hale. This is but an illustration of the feeling aroused among the masses wherever he goes.

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST AND "THE FREE DEMOCRACY."

We noticed lately a labored editorial in the New York Evening Post, in which two serious charges were made against the Representatives in Congress of "those who elect to be distinguished by the title of the Free Democracy." The first was, that they had voted for and zealously advocated the appropriation, amounting to some millions of dollars, for the support of ocean steamers; the second, that they had voted for and zealously advocated the several bills introduced at the late session of Congress for the donation of millions of acres of the public lands to railroad companies, States, and local institutions. The Post, not satisfied with impeaching the Free Democratic members equally with the members of the old parties, goes so far as to hold them chiefly responsible for these "most profligate and lawless schemes of public extravagance." It arraigns Messrs. Hale and Sumner, of the Senate, as principal offenders in that body, and adds, that "in the lower House, the same spectacle was presented." To make the alleged profligacy of the Free Democracy still more palpable, it calculates it by dollars and cents. "We have not the means at hand," it says, "of fixing the amount very accurately, but we are confident that we do not over-state the value of the land which the 'Free Democracy' voted to give away during the last session of Congress, at \$30,000,000—territory enough, in superficial area, to be the seat of an independent empire."

If the statements of the Post be true, if its representation be fair and impartial, the "Free Democracy" is profligate beyond either of the old parties.

We take issue with the Post, and pronounce its statements incorrect, and its representation partial and unfair.

We have agreed with that able journal, in its opposition to the policy of extravagant appropriations for ocean steamers, and deprecate the interference of Government with private enterprise. We have also condemned uniformly the depredations on the public domain by "donations of public lands to railroad companies, States, and local institutions." We protested against the passage of the Bounty-land bill, against the bill making bounty-land warrants assignable, against the log-rolling schemes for securing the most valuable portions of the public domain for the use of corporations, against the monster Land bill, which proposed to cede untold acres to the several States.

The deep interest we took in all these questions, and our decided views respecting them, led us to observe very carefully the course of Parties in Congress in relation to them; and if on this point we take issue with the Post, it is because our own observation and an examination of the record constrain us to do so.

First, as it respects the extravagant appropriation for the support of Collins's line of steamers. The Free Democratic members of Congress had nothing to do with reporting it, nor did they undertake the responsibility of carrying it through either branch of Congress. The subject was never resolved into a Party Question.

In the Senate, Mr. Hale made one short speech in favor of it, placing his support of it wholly upon the ground that the establishment of ocean steamers would pave the way for the abolition of the present navy, which costs the Union some nine or ten millions annually. Whatever we may think of his policy, the reason for it is a very Democratic one.

Mr. Sumner took no active part in favor of the appropriation—he was doubtful of its propriety during the whole debate upon it, and at last recorded his vote in the affirmative, we are bound to believe, with some hesitation.

Mr. Chase opposed it, actively, in all its stages, and at last voted against it.

Mr. Wade, his colleague from Ohio, who could not have been elected but by Free Democratic votes, also recorded his name against it.

Here, then, are four Senators, representing the Free Democracy, or holding their places through Free Democratic votes—not one of them taking any active part in the passage of the appropriation; one sustaining it out of hostility to the existing navy, an enormous drain upon the country, one voting for it reluctantly, and two voting against it.

How was it in regard to the other parties?

None of the Whigs opposed it, and voted in the negative—a larger number sustained it.

The Democrats, like the Free Democrats, were about equally divided.

On a motion made by Mr. Jones, May 7th, 1852, to reduce the compensation to \$25,000 a trip, we find that Messrs. Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Douglas, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, James, Norris, Rusk, Shields, and Stockton, voted in the negative; and on the final passage of the bill, May 28th, the following Democrats recorded their names in the affirmative: Bright, Cass, Hamlin, Houston, James, Jones of Iowa, Norris, Rusk, Shields, Smith, Stockton, and Toucey!—or one-half (lacking one) of the Democratic members present—and of these, three at least were distinguished Presidential candidates of the Democracy, another is the most eloquent advocate of Gen. Pierce, another represents in part the State which has given the Democracy its Presidential candidate, and several, from time to time, have been stamped as orthodox in all Democratic beliefs and practices by the Post. Some of these Democratic members, too, were warmly advocating it. And yet the Free Democratic members of the Senate are singled out for special condemnation by the Post, as if they had been chiefly responsible for this exertion on the public treasury, when, as the record shows, the Whig and Democratic Senators were the principal culprits.

How was it in the House? Here, again, the Post holds up the Free Democratic members to special reprobation. Will not the reader be surprised to learn that not a single one of those members had a word to say for the appropriation—that not one of them took any active part in carrying it through—that the majority of them were opposed to it—that Mann and Perkins were the only Free Democrats who voted for it; while Durkee, Townsend, and J. W. Howe, voted against it, as Giddings and Allen would have done had they been present? The Post says that "all the Free Soil members of the Whig Party (in the House) voted in the record of Messrs. Seward and Hale." To the record again, Allen, Brenton, Hunter, and Thaddeus Stevens, voted nay—Campbell of Ohio, and Fowler, holding the same relations as these gentlemen, yes. The record does not sustain the statement of the Post.

A larger proportion of the Whigs than the Democrats, as might have been expected, sustained it; but, when we say, that in a House of 176 members (there being 73 absentees) thirty-eight Democrats voted for it, while but two Free Democrats voted with them, the attempt of the Post to hold the Free Democracy chiefly responsible, or responsible at all, for this extravagant appropriation, is shown to be utterly untrue.

And who were the Democrats who voted for this profligate expenditure, as the Post terms it? Strict constructionists, many of them—some of them good men and rigid economists—

Barly of Virginia, Carter of Ohio, Rantoul of Massachusetts, Dean Florence, How of New York, Ingersoll, Moss of Virginia, Stanton of Tennessee, Stanton of Kentucky, Thurston of Michigan, Sutherland of New York, Thurnston of Rhode Island.

"The history of the present Congress, alone," says the Post, "was enough to destroy all the faith which was never much, in that Democracy which rests upon the Anti-Slavery sentiment alone." We will not believe that that Democracy springs from any disaffection to the Anti-Slavery movement, although it looks unfriendly. The Anti-Slavery sentiment, in its fundamental nature, is the only true foundation of Democracy. Its essential element is a recognition of the equality of all men in natural rights—and a Democracy that does not rest upon this, is a sham. It is not claimed that all who cherish the Anti-Slavery sentiment are necessarily good Democrats; but we do claim that this sentiment, held in sincerity, is constantly working towards the true Democracy. Let us admit, then, the Post to be right in its confirmation of this remark. By referring to the records of the House, we will find that a majority of the Northern men who voted for the Collins line appropriation were opponents of the Anti-Slavery movement, while a majority of the Anti-Slavery members, including nearly all the Radical Democrats from New York, voted against it. The Post ought not to reproach its own friends, whose Democracy is invigorated by their Anti-Slavery sentiments.

So much for the conduct of the men "who elect to be distinguished by the title of Free Democracy," in regard to appropriations for ocean steamers.

We shall now examine the other accusation against them—that the "Free Democracy" voted to give away, during the last session of Congress, public lands "to railroad companies, States, and local institutions," worth \$30,000,000. To heighten the enormity of their alleged profligacy, the Post indulges in a very fanciful representation. It assumes that there were two parties anxious for a bargain. The South desired the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the suppression of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the North wanted appropriations for ocean steamers and railroads. "The terms," says the Post, "were soon ascertained—the Atlantic States must have steamboats, for they have a commercial exposure; the Northwest must have railroads, for they are agricultural and require facilities for reaching remunerative markets. Reluctantly, and without unanimity, the South assented to these terms; they agreed to give \$2,000,000 a year, which is five per cent upon a capital of \$40,000,000, to the commercial States for steamboats, and sanctioned a precedent which will involve an expenditure of more than four times that amount, in lands to the agricultural States for the construction of railroads and other local improvements. And for what was all this expense submitted to by the South? For no other right, privilege, or guaranty, which has not lost its value by the unprincipled alliance. The South has got nothing but the Fugitive Slave Law. Was it in obedience to their Anti-Slavery impulses, we beg to ask the Commonwealth, that Messrs. Seward, and Sumner, and Hale, and their followers in Congress, voted for the consummation and ratification of this unnatural bargain? Was Free Democracy here the handmaid of economy and legislative prudence?"

There is a wonderfully complicated mass of error, gross misstatement, and injustice, in this representation. The contracts in pursuance of which the lines of ocean steamers were established, were made long before the passage of the compromise measures, or before they were thought of, and without any reference to them, whatsoever. The famous Union movement in New York took place after their passage, and, as the Post shows, many of these contractors were prominent actors in it. That this was brought to the notice of Southern men here, when additional aid was demanded for the Collins line, is quite probable; but a reference to dates shows that the policy of supporting ocean steamers by Governmental aid had its origin before the existence of the elements of such a bargain as the Post imagines. So, too, of the policy of granting portions of the public lands to aid in the construction of canals and railroads; it is of long standing. It was commenced without any reference to the Anti-Slavery question; it has never consisted in an issue between the South and any other section of the country. It was rather a subject of controversy between the East and the West. The Western and Southwestern States moved together, while the Southern and New England States were disposed to co-operate. The proposition that the South agreed to vote railroad grants for the sake of securing a Fugitive Law, is entirely fanciful; and the statement that "the South, reluctantly and without unanimity," sanctioned a precedent which will introduce an expenditure of "an incredible amount," in lands to the agricultural States, for the construction of railroads and other local improvements," is without the slightest foundation.

The record shows that on this question there was no reluctance, no division in the South. Years ago, we heard Mr. King—now the Post's candidate for the Vice Presidency—upon the subject of putting an end to such grants—addressing assembly, in the Senate, this very policy! Look at the record, too, on the passage of the Iowa Land Bill in the Senate. On that bill the question was made, Shall this whole debate be continued? On that bill the whole debate was carried on. Its passage was the precedent alluded to by the Post. What did the result show? Look the record again. March 17th, 1852, the Iowa Land Bill was taken up, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bell, Bland, Brooks, Cass, Clemens, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Fish, Foster, Geyer, Gwin, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, King, Mangum, Morton, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Underwood, Walker, Welles—30.

Nays—Messrs. Badger, Bayard, Bradbury, Broadhead, Chase, Hamlin, Mason, Norris, Pratt, Wade—10.

So far from the South being reluctant and divided on this question, only four Southern men voted in the negative, the rest of the negatives being cast by the North and West!

What could the Post be thinking about when it fell into errors so palpable and monstrous?

Now, if there was no such "unnatural bargain," as that journal supposes, of course there was nothing for the Free Democratic members of Congress "to ratify," and its accusation against them falls to the ground.

But we shall show further that their course in Congress leaves the Post without even a pretext for such a charge. To the best of our recollection, not a single bill for the donation of public lands to any kind of corporation emanated from the Free Democratic members.

In the Senate, Mr. Sumner delivered a carefully-prepared speech in support of the Iowa Land bill, but we should like the Post to produce the evidence that Mr. Hale ever spoke in its favor, or advocated the general policy of such grants.

We know of no such evidence. The two other Senators whom we have named, Mr. Chase and Mr. Wade, were hostile to it, and both voted against the bill, although presenting a Northwestern State, while the vote neither of Mr. Sumner nor of Mr. Hale is recorded in the affirmative. Had Mr. Sumner been present, his vote would doubtless have been in harmony with his speech. But what right has the Post to hold Mr. Hale up to reprobation on this question, when he made no speech in support of the bill, and did not vote for it?

Recollect, that journal, in support of the charge of profligacy against the Free Democracy, in voting away the public lands, refers only to the speech of Mr. Sumner, and the alleged advocacy of Mr. Hale, which it does not prove; the opposition of Mr. Chase and Mr. Wade it says nothing about, nor does it refer to any votes by the Free Democratic members of the House! We challenge it to the proof, that the Free Democratic members of the House "gave away" during the last session of Congress, territory enough to the seat of an independent empire!—or to give away any portion of the public lands to any kind of corporation. We deny the statement. We are not able now to lay our hand upon any vote on this question in the House; but we know that a majority of the Free Democratic members were opposed to the policy, and not one of them ever made a speech in support of it. At our leisure we shall look up the record, and meanwhile call upon the Post to produce the evidence in support of its charge.

The Homestead bill, introduced by Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, proposing to give to actual settlers limited portions of the public lands, was supported by our friends, for this, among many reasons, that it would help to arrest the profligate waste of the public domain by just such grants as the Post denounces. The bill was warmly advocated by the Free Democratic members, and they all, with a single exception, recorded their votes in the affirmative, on its final passage. In the Senate, Mr. Chase and Mr. Hale both labored earnestly to bring it up in that body, but were baffled by the Whig and Democratic members. Both these gentlemen and Mr. Sumner were openly committed to its support, and, if we mistake not, Mr. Wade occupied the same position.

In accordance with the action of the Free Democracy in Congress, is the position taken by the Pittsburgh Convention, in the following resolve, which was unanimously adopted:

"That the public lands of the United States belong to the People, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the People, and should be granted in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless settlers."

Does this look like voting away the public domain to railroad corporations?

On the other hand, the Whig National Convention abstained from any expression of opinion on the subject, while the Democratic passed the following antiquated and unmeaning resolution:

"Resolved, That the proceeds of the public land sales be applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution."

We submit to the reader whether we have not fully demonstrated that the charges of the Post against the Free Democracy and its Representatives and Senators in Congress, are unsupported, and its representations partial and unfair.

Having disposed of the main topic of the editorial in the Post, there is another point we must notice before concluding this article. Our friend, while anxious to depreciate the Democracy of the Anti-Slavery men, is at pains to compliment the orthodoxy of the Southern: "The Southern members," it says, "usually strict in the construction of the Constitution, and faithful to the principles of republican democracy in the administration of the national property, submitted to these exactions, and in so doing have, in our judgment, given a fatal blow to their influence in the Government."

"Submitted to these exactions?"—when, as the record shows, they were active in making them!

But this compliment to the strict construction of Southern members might have been omitted without disparagement to the truth of history. Were the acquisitions of Louisiana in 1802, and of Florida in 1818, measures of "strict construction?" The Constitution contained no warrant of power authorizing such acquisitions. Were the National Bank, the Protective Tariff, and the schemes of Internal Improvement of 1816, fathered and fostered by Calhoun, Lowndes, Jefferson, Madison, and other Southern men, measures of "strict construction?" Were the denial of the right of petition, and the attempts to suppress freedom of discussion in 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839, measures of "strict construction?" Were the annexation of Texas and the marching of the army of Taylor to the Rio Grande, measures of "strict construction?" Was the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, with its summary process, its denial of habeas corpus, its abolition of jury trial, a measure of "strict construction?" Are the bills from time to time introduced in Congress for the payment, out of the Public Treasury, for slaves, as property, measures of "strict construction?" Is the imprisonment of certain citizens of Northern ports in Southern States, a measure of "strict construction?"

There is real Democracy in the South, as in the North, but a true Democratic party has yet to arise in the South. We deny that capitalists who ensnare labor, and seek to make their monopoly of Capital and Labor, the controlling influence in all legislation, State or National, can be true Democrats, Strict Constructionists, or genuine Republicans.

The only principle of all such monopolies must be self-interest; and their measures, of course, will vary according to its demands.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS AND ELISHA WHITLEY.

In the Republic of October 24, is a letter from Elisha Whitley, Comptroller of the Treasury, charging Mr. Giddings with cupidity and dishonesty, in receiving illegal mileage and per diem compensation, and with falsehood. The occasion of the letter is afforded by an inquiry addressed to him by D. C. Allen, of Cincinnati, O., concerning the truth of an alleged statement by Mr. Giddings, that the Comptroller had sustained his charge for mileage, and paid it. Mr. Allen adds that an answer is solicited for publication. The object of the letter of Mr. Giddings is now in the field as a candidate for Congress, and who, it is hoped may be overthrown in the new district into which he is thrown. The letter of Mr. Whitley, an employee of the Administration, is to be regarded as an electioneering bulletin, issued from the Executive at Washington, against the veteran Representative.

An act approved January 22, 1818, provides: "That at every session of Congress, after the said 3d day of March, 1817, each Representative and Delegate shall be entitled to receive eight dollars for every day he has attended, or shall attend, the House of Representatives, and shall also be allowed eight dollars for every

twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual route, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, or of the commencement and of every such session and meeting. And in case any Representative or Delegate has been, or is, or shall be, detained by sickness on his journey to or from the session of Congress, or after his arrival, has been, or is, or shall be, unable to attend the House of Representatives, he shall be entitled to the same daily allowance."

The construction given to this section, so far as mileage is concerned, is, to allow a member mileage for the route he actually travels, on the presumption that he selects it on account of its greater convenience and comfort, which will always render it the usual route, though it may be longer than another, less desirable.

The 102d rule of the House is as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Committee on Mileage to ascertain and report the distance, to the Sergeant-at-Arms, for which each member shall receive pay."

The Speaker pays the member his per diem and mileage, thus ascertained, but the charge for mileage, before being paid, is submitted to the Committee on Accounts for approval. By a clause inserted into an Appropriation bill, by the 30th Congress, "all certificates which have been or may be granted by the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, of the amount of compensation due to the members of their several Houses, and to such Delegates, are and ought to be deemed, held, and taken, and are hereby declared to be, conclusive upon all the Departments and officers of the Government of the United States."

Towards the close of the session, the Speaker's account is presented to the accounting officers of the Treasury, for adjustment, and there is any charge legal or voucher informal, they are bound to reject it.

When the Speaker's account is settled, having first been stated by the First Auditor, and then passed upon by the Comptroller, the settlement is a certificate that all the items of the account are legal and correct.

Mr. Whitley charges Mr. Giddings, in gross terms, with having drawn illegal mileage from the Treasury. It is impossible for him to sustain the charge, as a brief statement will show.

The distance for which he has received pay has been ascertained, not by himself, but by the Committee on Mileage. The Speaker, recognizing the correctness of their report, has submitted the charge for mileage to the Committee on Accounts, by which it has been approved, and the Speaker has paid it.

The Speaker's account has been presented to the First Auditor, passed upon by the Comptroller, no illegality, no informality in the vouchers been detected, and the settlement of the account is of course a certificate that all the items of the account are legal and correct.

This statement

GREENWOOD LEAVES OVER THE SEA.

By a Correspondent.

My DEAR MR. W.—With the heavy

mist of a dull, wet morning, Nature let out the

drooping canvas on the scene of all our enjoyment

at Killarney. I think we all felt, and looked a little

blue, as we took our places on the outside-seats of the stage coach, and set forth for Tarboro, on the Shannon. Nor were

the views and objects on our way such as were calculated to raise our spirits, or to excite our

enthusiasm. The country was a weary, boggy waste, with few and far-between patches of cul-

tivation and homes of comfort. The cabins of the peasants were the most miserable of huts; and the inhospitable places—the peasants themselves

were yet one depth of wretchedness below any we had seen before. Now and then, we passed an ivy-covered castle tower, which

rose down which one might climb, and the hosts of assaulting fowls, or the unroofed walls

and mouldering cloisters of an ancient abbey, with the black rocks circling amid the arches

through which the white smoke of worship once rose, and screaming harshly above the

sea down which one might climb, and the hosts of assaulting fowls, or the unroofed walls

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everywhere a system of cleanliness and thorough ventilation seems to prevail. The poor

houses are well and comfortably situated; their

walls, physical, mental, and spiritual, are

consulted, and, as far as possible, satisfied. On

the whole, I was gratified and cheered by the

visit. In the Lunatic Asylum, a truly noble

institution, I saw a fine display of humanity

and I had ever remarked in any similar insti-

tution in my own country. Some were melan-

choly in the extreme, some terrible, some gro-

gish, some merry and mischievous, and some

by far the saddest of all, dull, imbecile, and

idiotic. It is strange, perhaps, but I never felt

a more deep and solemn conviction of the im-

mortality of the soul than when contemplating

those various forms of insanity. To me the

great light came from an intense glow, and

more sacred and indestructible light, than

glaring from the wild fires of frenzy, or faintly

and fitfully gleaming from the heavy-misted

eyes of idiotic—like torch-light in a dungeon,

or a star shining through drifting clouds, all

the more vividly and startlingly real. I there

felt that to despair of one of those poor

creatures, capable but of one thrill of kindly

sympathy, of love, or hope, or remorse—of smiling

at a ray of light, or of the light of flowers, or of

greeting gratefully the plying face of the

stranger—were almost beyond forgiveness. I

felt that to say of the mind wandering from

the dark waste of hopeless melancholy, and

of the delirious dream of the madman, that

it was the result of a diseased brain, was to

human companionship in the stagnant sea of

unconscious idleness, mourning up to God its in-

articulate anguish—to say of these, "they

are the result of a diseased brain," was to

strange that we do not learn more of the

Nature, who goes on ever reproducing her

beauties in beautiful and glorified forms. The

rough, dull seed arising to a glorious resurrec-

tion of the glorious flower, holding in her

seeds the purest and the noblest of the

butterfly, freed from his ugly chrysalis

cluttering up at our feet, bearing the glory

of heaven on his wings, should rebuke the

unhappy soul of these poor creatures, and

again, and that fullest emanation of the di-

vine of the soul man—be flung aside, as of no

worth in God's economy, after one brief trial

of existence!

We visited the grave of O'Connell, in the

beautiful cemetery of Glasnevin, where Cur-

ran is also buried. The coffin of the great

"Agitator," covered with crimson velvet, gor-

geously wrought in gold, is exposed in the

vault of a temporary tomb. So we stood very

near the dust of him whose overmastering elo-

quence had once stirred and swayed the minds

of his countrymen, as a strong tempest rous-

es the sea, and drives the wild waves before it.

He died in Ireland, and she will keep his

memory green.

We visited the Royal Irish Academy, where

we saw many curious antiquities; the exhibi-

tion of painting and sculpture, where a few

of the great masters of the school of Ireland,

formerly the House of Lords and Commons.

Hearing that the famous Donnybrook Fair

was to be held on the 24th of October, we

went to the fair, and saw a large number of

the city, we drove out very pleasant after-

noon, hoping to see Irish character in some new

varieties. But, on reaching the ground, we soon

despaired of seeing much in this way, remark-

ing that the fair was a mere collection of

suppliants of popular spirit and jollity, indi-

vidual originality and fun—soldiers and police-

men. It was a novel, a bustling and crowded

place, but by no means an amusing scene. There

was a fair, and a fair of the kind, but nothing

to be seen. There was plenty of eating and

drinking, and nobody seemed the heartier or

happier. There was everywhere evident an

awakened effort at enjoyment and amusement,

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